



SUMMER INTERNSHIP

AT

WASSAN (Watershed Support Services
And Activities Network)

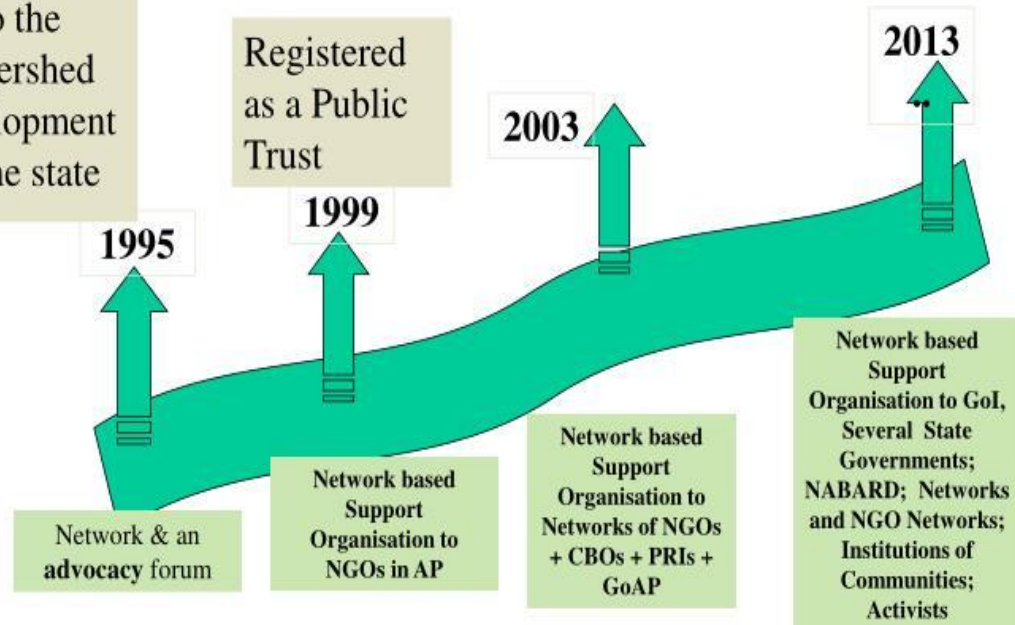
SUNNY SINGH

RURAL MANAGEMENT -09

IIHMR UNIVERSITY.

Started as a network of NGOs in AP wanting to make a contribution to the watershed development in the state

The path we travelled



VISION

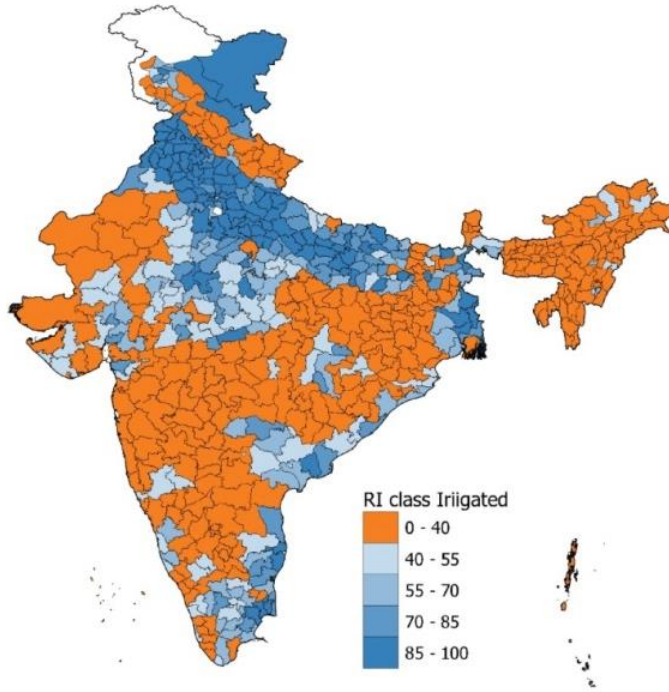
Entrench participatory process through network approach that strengthen Natural Resource Management practices to secure livelihoods of deprived communities.

- Participatory Practices Include
- Network
- Capacity Building
- Advocacy and Institutional Development

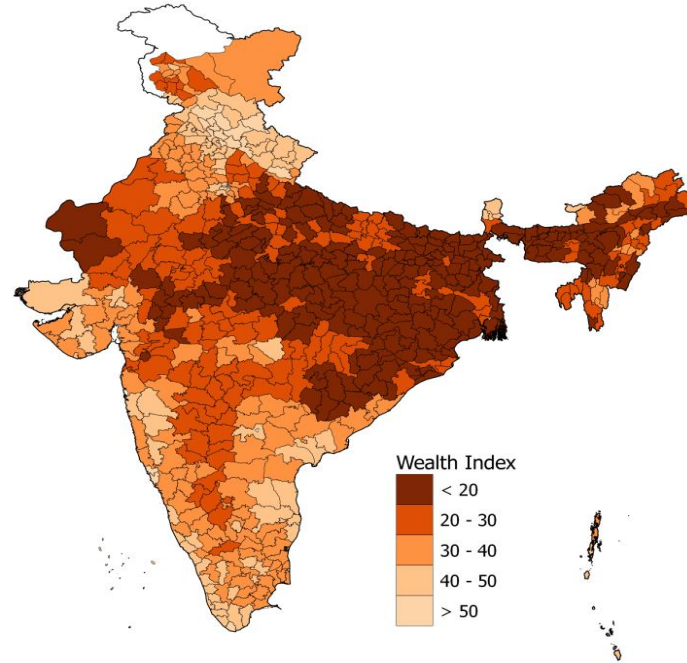
RAINFED AREAS

LARGE PARTS OF INDIA ARE RAINFED

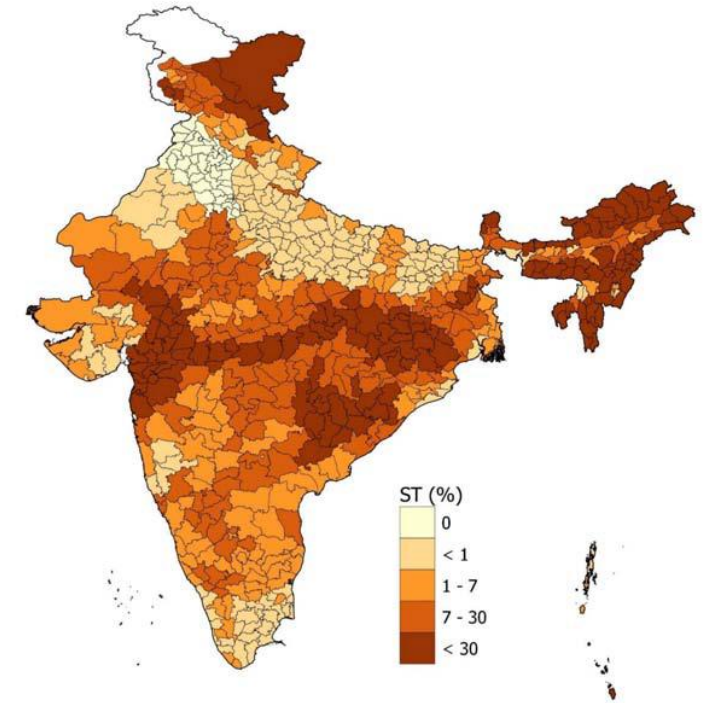
Largest Rainfed Areas in World 71.7 Million Hectares



RAINFED INDEX



POVERTY INDEX



TRIBAL DENSITY

Major Poverty Landscape of India overlaps with Rainfed Area with high Density of Tribal population

EVOLUTION OF WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

River Valley Projects - 1960s

Soil conservation in
the catchment of
rivers to stop
siltation of dams



Rural Labour
Employment
generation/ Food for
Work programs.



Drought Prone Areas Programs – 1971-75

Drought Prone Areas Program
(DPAP)

Desert Development Program



Labour Employment Generation Programs

Food for Work
NRLP

Employment Assurance
Programs



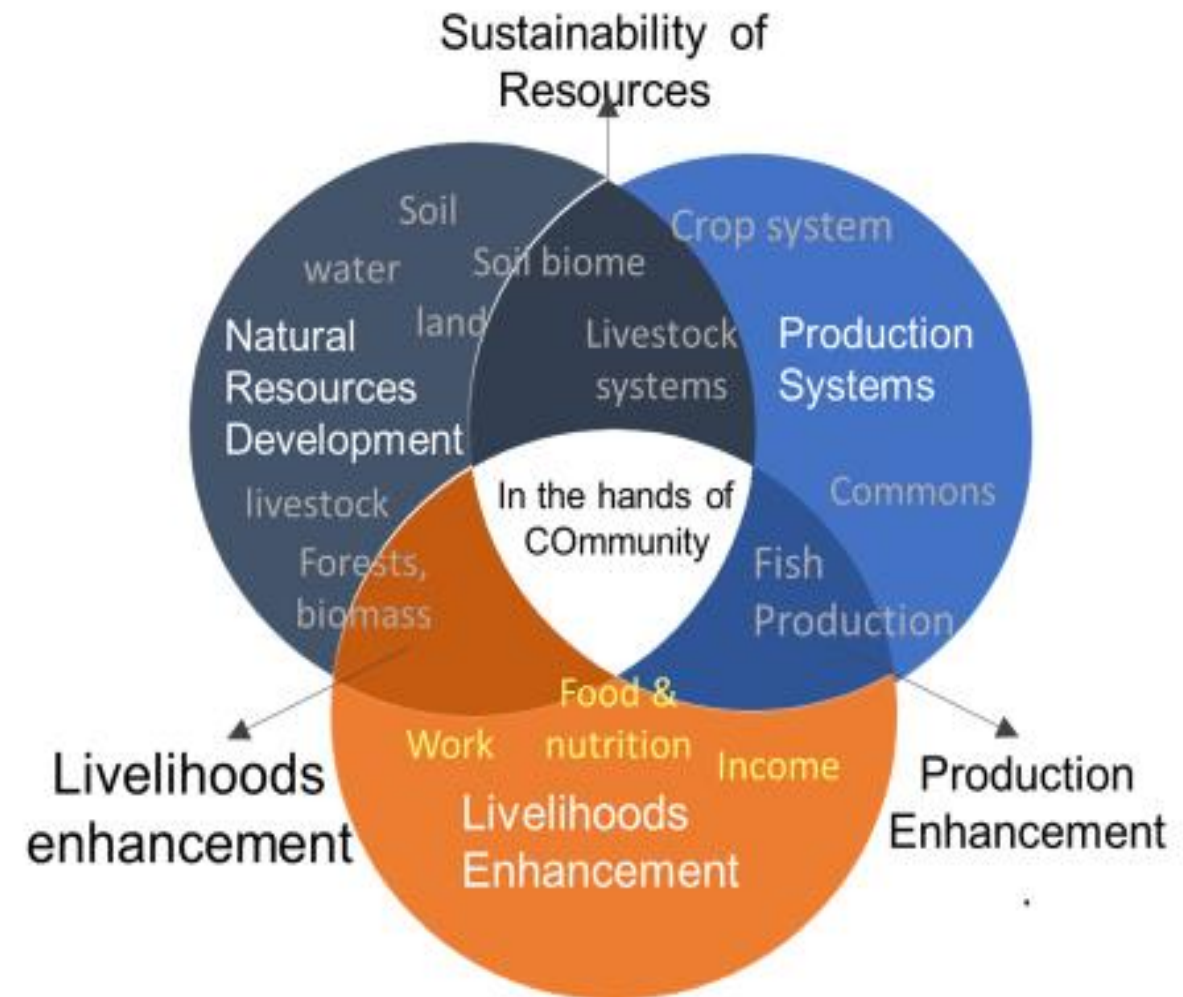
Emergence of Participatory Watershed Development Program, 1994

WHAT WERE THE CHANGES

1. Merging of drought-proofing programs and employment generation programs
2. Dispersed works >> to area-based approach (500 ha of w/s area treated completely) ~ ridge to valley.
3. Department implementation >> to implementation by Organized community supported by Facilitating Agencies.
4. Technical planning >> to Participatory planning – knowledge of communities.
5. Investment on capacity building & Institution development
Equity .. And so on.

INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

- **Plan for their development**
- **How to regenerate natural resources?**
- **How to improve production?**
 - **reduce risks?**
 - **Enhance productivity**
- **How to improve livelihoods?**
 - **Improve food & nutrition**
 - **Increase incomes**
 - **Enhance wellbeing**



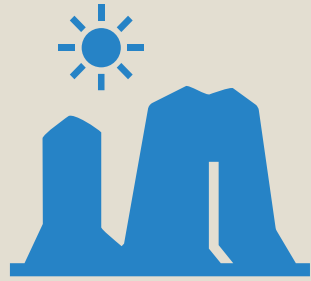
Watershed definition And Its Components

Watershed is a hydrological unit or drainage basin is a natural unit draining runoff water to a common point. It is bounded by the ridgelines with the three closed sides and opened at the fourth side which acts as an outlet.



Area Treatment

(Soil moisture conservation and vegetation development)



Soil moisture conservation

Continuous contour trenches
(CCT)

Stray guard contour trenches (SCT)

Contour bunding/ Field bunding



Vegetation measures

Agro Horticulture

Agro forestry

Fodder development

Community forest development



CCT TREATMENT



SCT TREATMENT

Plantation & Vegetable Cultivation



- Live check
- Loose boulder Structure
- Stone check / Rock Fill Dam
- Gabion Check dam
- Earthen Gully Plug (Nala bund)
- Check Wall
- Sunken Pond/Pit
- Farm Pond
- Check Dam
- Mini Percolation Tank
- Percolation Tank
- Sub surface Dyke

WATER CONSERVATION AND HARVESTING TECHNIQUES

SUNKEN POND



STONE CHECK DAM



PERCULATION TANKS



CHECK DAMS



MAJOR LEARNINGS FROM SUMMER TRAINING

- ❖ What watershed management is?
- ❖ The different phases of watershed Management
- ❖ How are the stakeholders motivated to be a part of this change?
- ❖ Simple soil testing and land type classification
- ❖ The common problems and limitations of watershed development initiatives
- ❖ The importance of mapping from topo sheet to socio economic mapping and resource mapping
- ❖ Methods to achieve these objectives
- ❖ Area Treatment Measures such as CCT, SCT
- ❖ Community Forest Development
- ❖ Water Conservation and Water harvesting
- ❖ Renovation of traditional water bodies

STEPS INVOLVED IN WATERSHED

1. Take an area on which the community is dependent (Area approach)
 2. Organise the community for collective action
 3. Make them understand the resources
 4. Plan for the Regeneration of the area (regeneration of NR, Production and Livelihoods)
 5. Ensure the effort and impacts sustain over a period
- Set the area in a growth path.

CONCLUSION

- ❖ Participatory process of watershed development is the best method but still needs a lot of interventions
- ❖ Till the implementation process most of the objectives are being achieved the problem arises once the project is over
- ❖ The overall participation of women is just on papers still a long way to go.
- ❖ Watershed initiatives can be made successful even by individual efforts
- ❖ We need to understand that we all live in a watershed, and we need to take responsibility for it
- ❖ The benefits of watershed are multiple, and everyone gets something from it

THANK YOU